## UNIFORM MARRIAGE LAWS ARE ADVISED

### Would Check Rising Tide of Divorces, Survey Says.

New York.—Eleven states of the Union still permit girls of twelve to marry. In several states marriage licenses are issued by mail, without the appearance of either prospective bride or groom before the license clerk.

In many places the license clerk is dependent upon the fees he receives for his entire pay, and consequently he issues licenses promiscuously and without questions.

There are at least 57 "marriage market" towns in the United States where law is so lax that justices of the peace and "marrying parsons" advertise that ceremonies will be performed at any time of day or night, and no questions asked.

These conditions, brought to light in the recent survey conducted by the Russell Sage Foundation, explain a big percentage of the constantly increasing number of American divorces, according to F. Emerson Andrews, who analyzes the foundation's report in the current issue of the North American Review.

Approximately 700,000 persons in the United States, it was found, have participated in marriages involving girls under sixteen. Hundreds of thousands of others have taken advantage of these lax conditions to marry bigmously, or while intoxicated, or while mentally or physically incompetent.

Practically 100 per cent of such marriages, Mr. Andrews points out, are doomed to end in the divorce courts.

The states where marriages of girls of twelve are permitted are Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee, Virginia, Colorado and Idaho. Twenty-four states, including such highly developed commonwealths as New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania, still recognize the common law marriage, in which a man and woman may live together under a mere secret agreement between themselves.

Adoption and enforcement of uniform marriage laws throughout the country could quickly check the rising tide of divorce at its source, it is shown. Recommendations for such laws, made by the Russell Sage Foundation to newspapers and published in the North American Review article are:

1. Raise the minimum age for marriage to 16 years everywhere. 2. Require a notice of intention to marry to be filed five days before the license may be issued. 3. Issue licenses at regular hours only, on the basis of proved age and in the town or county where the bride or groom resides. 4. Abolish the fee system for payment of license clerks. 5. Abolish the fee system for the civil solemnization of marriage by justices. 6. Let religious bodies establish in theological seminaries courses in instruction regarding marriage laws, and deal rigidly with the commercial practices of "marrying parsons." 7. Establish a bureau of marriage law supervision in each state.

## SNAKE STORY WITH POSSIBLE MORAL

### Cripples Flee When Boa Invades Hospital.

New York.—This is a snake story to keep one up nights—and sober. It was brought into New York by Allan A. Lonnberg, president of the Grace line.

The Grace line Santa Rita, on which Lonnberg was a passenger from Valparaiso, Chile, put in on July 7 at the port of Guayaquil, Ecuador. Mr. Lonnberg went ashore.

Shortly before midnight he heard a tremendous clamor in the town. Police were called out, the militia thronged down the narrow streets, fire engines clanged over the cobbles.

Mr. Lonnberg followed the procession to the edge of town, where the jungle begins and where is located the Civil hospital.

A ten-foot boa constrictor had glided out of the undergrowth and made its entrance into the hospital through a window. Gliding down corridor after corridor, it made its way to the cripples' ward. Night lights were burning. Some one screamed.

Then, all at once, there was panic and shrieks of fright and hysteria. The snake had attacked a male nurse. The cripples, many of them bedfast for months, leaped from their beds and fled on newly vitalized limbs to the windows.

One man who had been paralyzed for more than two years jumped six feet, from his bed to a window and another eight feet to the hospital's patio.

Doctors examining him later, believed him cured. His had been a hysterical paralysis.

The police and militia killed the snake.

*Prized Manuscript*

The original manuscript of "Old Ironsides" is on exhibition on the second floor of the Library of Congress


Stop At

"In the Heart of Everything"



**Church Roof Acts as Radio Receiving Set**

Winnipeg.—Midnight strollers in Victoria, B. C., passing the new Christ Church cathedral this spring heard phantom music and all the rippling swell of a Bach fugue rolling from the half finished church. Out from the chancel rang the sound, though no organ is installed. Moonlight and mystery joined hands to send shivers down their backs, and the shivers quickened as the sound of a priest intoning his Benedicite was heard, when the sound of the organ ceased. Scientists who investigated stated that the great expanse of copper roof had caught the waves of some broadcast recital from the United States and acted as a receiving radio set.


**Self-Expression** now Dominating Personality—Highbrow way of saying "hot sumpers."

**Favor Was Appreciated**

They say country is a dying atmosphere. On the other hand, a gabby gentleman in Kansas City recently concluded an unusually long conversation as follows: "Thanks for listening."


## 'Round Home

by CHAS. S. KINNISON

### The Hay-Ride

Ho! Ho! For the old-fashioned hay-ride!
A better name for it is "play-ride,"
For oh, it was surely a gay ride,
With laughter of girls and of boys!
With shadows of nightfall to hide you,
And "Honey Lamb" nestled beside you,
It seemed there was nothing denied you—
Your world was a kingdom of joys!

The horses were plodding and lazy,
The moonlight was friendly and hazy—
Your Sweetie was fair as a daisy,
As dainty and sweet as a peach!
The hay-wagon clattered and rumbled,
As o'er it you playfully tumbled,
It seems to me, now, that it grumbled—
In fancy, I still hear it screech!

I still hear the laughter and squealing,
That rose to the star-leveled ceiling!
And over me now there is stealing
A rapturous mem'ry of old!
The hands that I held on the hay-ride,
When all life itself was a play-ride,
Today I still tenderly hold!

Let Us Do Your Next JobWork. . . . TIMES-VIRGINIAN



*for Economical Transportation*

CHEVROLET

# Another Record!

## a Milion

## SIX CYLINDER CHEVROLETS

*on the road in less than eight months!*

Less than eight months have elapsed since the first Chevrolet Six was delivered into the hands of an owner—*and already there are more than a million six-cylinder Chevrolets on the road!* And the reasons for this overwhelming success are easy to understand.

Into a price field that had hitherto been occupied exclusively by four-cylinder cars—Chevrolet has introduced a six-cylinder car of amazing quality and value. Not only does it offer the smooth, quiet, velvety performance of a great six-cylinder valve-in-head motor—but, from every standpoint, it is a finer automobile than was ever before thought possible at such low prices! Its beautiful new bodies—which are available in a variety of colors—represent one of Fisher's greatest style triumphs. And its safety and handling ease are so outstanding that it's a sheer delight to sit at the wheel and drive. In fact, the new Chevrolet Six has completely changed every previous idea as to what the buyer of a low-priced car now has a right to expect for his money.

You owe it to yourself, as a careful buyer, to *see* and *drive* this car. For it gives you every advantage of a fine six-cylinder automobile—*in the price range of the four and with economy of better than 20 miles to the gallon!* Come in today!

The COACH $595

The ROADSTER ..... $525
The PHAETON ..... $525
The COUPE ..... $595
The SPORT COUPE ..... $645
The SEDAN ..... $675
IMPERIAL SEDAN ..... $695
Light Delivery Chassis ..... $395
The Light Delivery Chassis ..... $400
1½ Ton Chassis ..... $545
The 1½ Ton Chassis with Cab ..... $650

*All prices f. o. b. factory at Flint, Mich.*

COMPARE the delivered price as well as the list price of Chevrolet motor cars and commercial models. Chevrolet's delivered prices include only reasonable charges for delivery and financing.

SPECIAL RADIO PROGRAM

The Chevrolet Motor Company will present a special radio program Wednesday, August 14, over the Columbia network, 8—8:30, Eastern Standard Time, celebrating the millionth Six-Cylinder Chevrolet delivered in less than 8 months' time.

## Moses Motor Company

Appomattox, Virginia

A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR



## THE FARMER'S NEEDS

In the matter of banking are just as extensive and important as those of any other business man, for farming is the biggest business in the country.

The Peoples National Bank makes a specialty of meeting the banking requirements of the farmers of this district, and its service is friendly, intelligent and complete.

## Peoples' National Bank

Lynchburg Virginia



THINK! BANK OF APPOMATTOX HAVE MONEY!

*"Home of the Thrifty"*

APPOMATTOX, VA.



## THE VIRGINIAN HOTEL

Lynchburg, Virginia

Modern Fireproof

Excellent Dining Room

New Coffee Shop ---------- New Tea Room

Good Food---Good Service

AT

REASONABLE PRICES



## RYLAND'S

HEADQUARTERS for Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Glassware, Leather Goods, Costume Jewelry, etc.

D. B. RYLAND & CO.,

809 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.



## Farms For Sale

Farms of small and large acreage on easy terms and at prices which will never be lower. Home seekers have a wonderful chance to secure farms now that will never come again. See

A. H. CLEMENT

Appomattox, Va.



Your Real Estate Deals and Sales are to be when directed by A. H. Clement,

Appomattox, Va.



TIMES-VIRGINIAN

Established 1892

In the Heart of the Dark Tobacco Belt

$1.50 per annum in advance

Notify at once of failure to receive paper promptly and regularly. Entered at the Post-Office at Appomattox, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress.

Communications must be accompanied by name and address of writer. Unsolicited manuscript will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

Advertising Rates: Reading notices 10c line of five words for each insertion.

Classified advertisements 1c per word each insertion.

Display Advertisements 50c per inch first insertion and 25c per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Legal Advertisements 75c per inch each insertion for four weeks.

A. H. CLEMENT, Owner.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1929


### Appomattox Monument

Richmond, Aug. 9.—The federal government is willing to commemorate the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Courthouse with a $100,000 monument if the proper bill is introduced in Congress, it was made known today by Colonel Howard L. Landers of the United States Army War College, in Washington, who is in Richmond to carry out studies and surveys of Virginia battle fields with the view of memorializing them in a national military park system.

It is not generlaly knownin Virginia, said Colonel Landers, that Secretary of War Dwight F. Davis, in his capacity as overseer, goes through the president last December, went on record to the effect that the determination of the War between the States at Appomattox Courthouse would be by the erection of a monument to both the Union and Confederate armies at Appomattox, costing some $100,000.

As both military affairs committees in congress have indicated their intention to follow this report of the secretary of war, all that remains to complete the matter, according to Colonel Landers, is the introduction in congress of a bill authorizing the war department to go ahead with the construction of this monument. Such a bill will go through without difficulty. Colonel Landers said, and should be introduced by the congressman from that district.

This step has already been taken by the representative of Georgia in congress, with the result that four monuments costing $25,000 each are being erected there commemorating Sherman's march to the sea. Dalton, Resaca, Cassville and New Hope Church, Georgia, are the locations of these monuments.

In addition, fifty markers similar to the ones used on Virginia highways by the Virginia conservation and development commission will be set on the several main roads from Dalton to Atlanta to indicate the route Sherman took.

Mr. Tucker our able representative will no doubt look after the necessary bill authorizing the early erection of the monument.

### Buckingham Vote in Primary

| | Pollard | Mapp | Page | Void |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maysville | 58 | 103 | 1 | 6 |
| New Store | 28 | 19 | 3 | 2 |
| Wrights | 55 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Glenmore | 29 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Well Water | 32 | 34 | 0 | 1 |
| Damrons | 29 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Gold Hill | 16 | 64 | 2 | 1 |
| White Hall | 76 | 14 | 0 | 1 |
| Red Mills | 24 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| Cudsville | 18 | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 431 | 344 | 16 | 17 |

### Come To Brookneal For Your Tobacco Flues

We will keep a complete stock made ready for delivery through the entire season also Cast Iron eyes, Fire Box Irons and all necessary repair parts.
8-8-4t C. S. STEPHENS.

## AGED LOVE POISONER MAY HAVE KILLED 60

### Claims "Love Potions" Were Given as Tonics.

Vienna.—Anna Pistova, age ninety-two or ninety-three is to go on trial shortly in Pancevo, Yugo-Slavia, on the charge of furnishing poison to wives who wished to get rid of their husbands. Six wives who tried her "love potions" on their husbands and became widows are to be tried with Anna, or after her case is settled. Some say she has led to the deaths of 60 husbands, and of many wives, for men also patronized her.

While Anna is called the "Witch of Vindiulovac," a place not far from Belgrade, and is an exceedingly aged person, it appears that she is by no means a peasant crone. Her story as now told is one for a novelist, but it is difficult to say how much truth it contains. The United States is not the only country in which a woman on trial for murder is provided with a romantic past.

**The Village Enters.**

The story is that Anna was the daughter of a rich cattleman of Ilumania, who moved to Vladimirovac 80 years ago, and that she received an excellent education. The villain, goes the story, entered her life when she was twenty-four. As is always the case with more than ordinarily beautiful females, she had to be more than ordinarily beautiful. The villain was a young officer, who at that early age had come to be a pessimist and misanthropist.

Anna sought seclusion after the affair of Joe heart, and with her knowledge of five languages gave herself up to medical and musical studies. She came out of her grief sufficiently to marry a landowner named Petrovic, by whom she had 11 children. Only one survives, a prosperous merchant.

Her husband's death sent Anna back to the test tubes and beakers. She built a laboratory onto her house and evolved from herbs many real or supposed remedies for diseases, but she is charged with having plenty of arsenic around. She dispensed many of her remedies to wives who were not inconsolably distressed when their husbands tried the remedies and left the wives with property and sometimes of other husbands. As has been said, it is charged that out a few husbands who bought remedies of Anna were careless about leaving them around where their wives could sample them with disastrous consequences for the samplers.

That is the defense. Anna's counsel assert that she was not responsible if wives or husbands took doses of her medicines. Some of the fatal medicines are said to have contained vegetable poisons which were exceedingly difficult to detect, but some of them appear to have contained arsenic.

**Called "Ess Tonics."**

Arsenic is used as a tonic and some people became arsenic addicts. The husband of Mrs. Blanka Maybrick was an arsenic addict, which fact made Mrs. Maybrick's conviction of poisoning him to death with arsenic extremely doubtful as to the charge having been proved. Anna's defense is somewhat along the same lines. She says that the death dealing medicines containing arsenic which she dispensed were first rate tonics for the purchasers, if used properly.

Anna herself is said to be a walking advertisement for her own tonics if she takes them. She is described as looking not more than fifty-five years of age, instead of ninety-two or ninety-three; has her hair curled daily and uses cosmetics.

### Criminals in Belgium Inclined to Be Tall

Antwerp, Belgium.—In the course of a recent study of the proportion of tall persons is much higher than the ordinary person, representing presumably the average of the male population. Doctor Vervaeck, a Belgian psychologist and authority on criminology, made this discovery after a comparison of the measurements of about 25,000 individuals.

The Belgians are a short but broad race. Their average height is about 5 feet 6 inches. Doctor Vervaeck classified the recruits and criminals into four groups—the shorts, between 5 feet 1 inch and 5 feet 3; the middles, from 5 feet 3 to 5 feet 7 inches; the talls, from 5 feet 7 to 5 feet 10¾ inches, and the superior talls, 5 feet 11 inches and over. The shorts included 13.5 per cent of the recruits and only 11.2 per cent of the criminals. The middles included 63.5 per cent of the recruits and only 55.9 per cent of the criminals. In both tall groups proportions of criminals are in excess, the talls having 22½ per cent recruits and 30.6 per cent criminals, while the very tals include only 2.8 per cent of recruits and 1.9 per cent of the criminals.

### One Street Housing 100 Incorporated as Village

St. Louis, Mo.—One street, fifteen families numbering one hundred persons, one person, five trustees and a bride clubhouse as town hall comprise the newest village in St. Louis county. The Village of Huntleigh, located on Dunny road, was recently incorporated by the County court to avoid the possibility of annexation by other community. Trustees, who were appointed by the court, will call an election soon for the purpose of choosing a mayor.

### *Another Myth Blasted*

For years the bears of Kadiak Island have been a bugaboo that rivaled the child-stealing witches for terror. Recent explorations have been conducted in the islands and it is now stated that Kadiak bears are no worse than others.

## SIX MEN SEEK TRIP TO MOON BY ROCKET

### Volunteers Admit Chance of Return Is Small.

Paris.—Six men have asked for the privilege of riding in the rocket which may be shot into the sky for a visit to the moon within the next year.

Professor Oberth, creator of the plan for the rocket, has personally received three applications and Robert Esnault-Pelettier, the aeronomer, has received the others. Both admit that the possibility of a safe return is exceedingly small.

The first danger lies in the rocket's going awry before it clears the earth; the result in that case would be a crash and certain death. The second is the possibility of striking the moon or some other hard, opaque body in the heavens. The third is in descending in which case Professor Oberth has pointed out that the projectile is sure to be either dented or destroyed in striking the cushion of atmosphere which envelopes the earth. Finally, there is the question of air, although an American astronomer has devised a scheme for supplying oxygen to the passenger.

**Will Become Hero.**

If, however, the chosen passenger outwits the law of probabilities and comes safely down to the soil of France—and not the middle of the ocean—he will become a greater hero than Lindbergh and will probably have a message for the astronomers of the world that will add more to the solution of their problems than a year of patient labor in an observatory.

Esnault-Pelefier stated that only those will be chosen who have no dependents and who in addition are not subject to seasickness. Old sailors or ex-aviators, in his opinion, would be ideal subjects for the experiment. One of the difficulties is that after leaving the earth behind the passenger will lose all sense of direction, hence will probably not be able to say what land he sees, or reaches. This would remain a mystery unless the ingenuity of astronomers devises a method of tracing the rocket's course in the sky.

**Can Cruise Heavens.**

A solution of this problem has to a certain extent been supplied by the Germans who now frequently send up unmanned rockets to an altitude of sixty and a hundred miles equipped in each case with registering apparatus. Professor Oberth has further suggested the creation of veritable cemeteries in space by means of rockets with facilities for remaining aloft for some time.

The plan of the rocket, which has been found feasible, is such as to enable it to escape not only the pull of gravitation from the earth but from other planets and the sun as well. It will therefore be able to cruise the heavens free of danger of being forced down unless it goes square into a reef projecting from the moon.

### Man Builds Tower to Solve Parking Problem

Sandusky, Ohio.—One of America's great problems—finding space for its millions of autos when they are not in use—seems solved by the invention of J. E. Morton of Sandusky.

Morton heads the Parking Tower corporation which recently completed a ten-ar storing device here, occupying no more space than the common backyard garage.

The invention is a "tower" of steel, five stories high. The mechanism operates on a ferris wheel principle.

The inside of the tower suggests a double elevator shaft. In each shaft are suspended chaitss, one above the other, individual parking spaces.

When an auto is driven into the tower it rests on a steel platform. There are always two of these platforms at the ground floor level, while the others are stored above or below.

At a touch of a button, numbered to correspond with the parking space, that "space" rolls to the street level.

Towers to accommodate as many as 60 cars may be constructed and operated as easily as the ten-car tower, Morton says. The actual ground space required for the 10-car or 60-car tower is but 17 feet 8 inches by 25 feet.

### Ninety, He Defies Jersey to Bar Him as Motorist

Cape May, N. J.—Because he hale and hearty, "Uncle Jimmy" Clark, Civil war veteran, is irate at the refusal of the state motor vehicle department to renew his driving license, the ban being based on his age. "Uncle Jimmy" is ninety years old. He announced indignantly recently he was ready to enter any contest to show his mental alertness and physical capacity. He said he'd be glad to show Freshfeet how to catch bass.

"I can see and hear better than those youngsters who drive at breakneck speed," he said. "If Commissioner Dill thinks my faculties are being impaired, let him come here in quail season, and if I don't kill a bird with each shot, then I don't want the license."

### Cripple Does Housework

Knoxville, Tenn. — G. C. Cloud, slightly crippled, stays at home and does the housework, while his able-bodied wife works in a factory and supports the family. Mrs. Cloud says her husband is an excellent housewife, and Cloud declares his wife an able provider.

### *Indians Play Bagpipes*

A native bagpipe band was recently found in India by a traveling Scotch man. The band played at mess dinner, and when the visitor rendered "The Road to the Isles," a Scotch favorite, one of the natives repeated the tune, needing it from the music.

## LIGHTS OF NEW YORK

By GRANT DIXON

NEW YORK.—Vocal understudies are the latest, ever since the so-called talking movies came into vogue. A good many of our screen heroes and heroines, it has been revealed, have poor voices and must have others to do their singing and talking. Sometimes this provides startling and amusing results, as witness a recent picture in which the movement of the actor's lips didn't at all coincide with the words of the song he was supposed to be singing.

On one occasion a screen actor recently was introduced at the premiere of his first all-talking picture. When the audience heard his voice the house rocked with laughter and boos. It was explained by the management that the actor had a cold—but this weak explanation left the audience, skeptical to the last, very, very cold.

* * *

**Dark Ghost of the Past**

Now and then you may see a colored gentleman of about fifty years or so, his form still stiffly erect, walking along Broadway. He is Jack Johnson, one champion heavyweight of the world. The once famous champ, they say, has fallen into days that lack the glamor he enjoyed in another decade.

Johnson, though he made quite a bit of money, saved little of it. He no longer lives in the sumptuous apartment of the past but in a modest Harlem hotel. There were days when he made a big splurge in Broadway. Today his activities cause no more ripple than the humblest pebble in the biggest sea.

* * *

**Beggars on Horseback**

It happens quite frequently in New York but still the populace falls for it. The city is filled with professional beggars and, in spite of the current legend that New Yorkers are hard-hearted, they seem to make quite a living at their profession.

The other day a woman was arrested as a beggar and when searched $3,000 in bills was found on her. Another "beggar," it was learned, had $10,000 in the bank.

Beggars travel up and down the ways, and adopt all sorts of subterfuges to gain sympathy and, which is more important, money.

* * *

**The Man Who Hit Back**

An excellent story of revenge is told by Walter Winchell, the Broadway commentator, concerning John Farrow, now of Paramount's local scenario department. Four years ago he was a sailor whose life was made miserable by the captain and chief officers on a trading ship. He vowed that some day he would even things.

Recently (with the aid of his savings from a $75 weekly wage) Farrow cleaned up in Wall Street. One of the first things he did to celebrate, according to Winchell, was to buy the major interest in the trading vessel and to fire the captain and his chief officers.

* * *

**Ritz Talent**

On day recently Florenz Ziegfeld noticed a girl in the dancing studio displaying talent on her toes. He invited her to dance in "Show Girl," his next production.

The girl first had to have her father's permission and then it was revealed that the girl, Louise Peck, is the daughter of a multi-millionaire Wall Street broker. Flo seems to get them classy—sometimes in looks, sometimes in family connections and, as in this case, sometimes both.

* * *

**A Flood of Words**

Somebody ought to take a census of the manuscripts that come into New York daily from hopeful writers in all parts of the country.

Most of these, the publishers say, are worthless, amateurish attempts. Some are written in long-hand, even with pencil, and they have to be typed and go at much invention. Professional writers always have their scripts typed if they do not do it themselves. Magazine and book publishers, fearing they may pass up a good story, are forced to maintain large reading staffs.

If an "unknown" writer doesn't get a chance it is in 99 cases out of a hundred his own fault.

(©, 1929, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

### Cat Hunts Out and Kills Copperheads

Mount Savage, Md.—Miss Katie McNamee, who lives in the north end of Mount Savage, has a cat that hunts copperhead snakes. Tebby, answering to the name of "Puff," has killed eight copperheads this season, ranging from 14 inches to 2 feet in length. Most of the dead snakes were carried to the house by the cat.

The snake-hunting of the tomcat has not changed his disposition as a household pet affectionate when in the house. The unique feline acts as an alarm clock for his mistress, when he awakens every morning at 5 o'clock. He climbs a tree near the house, leaps to the porch roof and mews at the bedroom window until Miss McNamee is aroused. The McNamee home is near a cliff and rocky hill, where snakes are said to be abundant.

### *Woman's Work*

By wearing a pedometer, a housewife, doing an average amount of work, discovered that she walked five to five and one-half miles in the house daily. Necessary shopping and taking the children out accounted for another three and one-half miles.

1. Mrs. Susan D. Grove of Hagerstown, Md., sixty-nine-year-old grandmother, who plans a trip over Niagara Falls in a rubber ball in September. 2. The Graf Zeppelin sailing along the New Jersey coast line toward Lakehurst. 3. Scene in Communist summer camp near Kenosha, Wis., where children of Chicago and Milwaukee were being taught the economic principles of the Reds.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Graf Zeppelin Arrives and Starts Eastward on a Trip Around World.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GRAF ZEPPELIN, the great German dirigible, was the feature of the week's news. Its second crossing of the Atlantic, from Friedrichshafen to New York, was made without mishap, and after flying over the metropolis it came to the ground at Lakehurst, N. J., in a perfect night landing. Nineteen fare-paying passengers, one stowaway and a miscellaneous cargo that included one chimpanzee, one gorilla and 600 canaries were brought over in comfort and safety.

Three days later the big airship, having been refueled, started back to Germany on what is planned to be the first leg of a trip around the world. The only stops are to be at Friedrichshafen, Tokio, Los Angeles, and again Lakehurst. If the Zeppelin keeps to her schedule she will arrive at the New Jersey hangar on August 29. Twenty-two passengers were taken on the eastbound trip. Those who intended to continue aboard for the globe circling journey included William B. Leeds, Lady Grace Drummond Hay, Carl Von Wiegand, Joaquin Rickard, Sir Hubert Wilkins, Lieut. Jack Richardson, Lieut. Commander C. E. Rosendahl and C. D. Burgess, the last three being sent by the United States Navy department. Dr. Hugo Eckener as on the previous flight, is pilot of the dirigible, but it was reported that after the world tour he would relinquish its command and devote himself to the management of the Zeppelin company, of which he is the business head.

Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the naval bureau of aeronautics, while praising the successful trip of the Graf Zeppelin, calls attention to the fact that our navy is now building at Akron, Ohio, two dirigibles that will be about twice the size of the German airship. Work on these vessels has been going on for some time and the admiral says the first of them will be put into use in 1931. Each will be filled with six and one-half million cubic feet of helium gas and will carry five airplanes attached to the bag. Admiral Moffett has been looking along the Pacific coast for a good place for a base for these immense dirigibles.

One novelty in aviation is to be noted this week. A company has been formed in Kansas City to rent "fly-it-Yourself" airplanes to persons who cannot afford to own and maintain planes. One hundred two-seater sport planes have been ordered and they will cost the renter between $15 and $20 an hour.

LIEUT. ALFORD J. WILLIAMS, U. S. America's lone hope in the International seaplane race for the Schneider trophy, to be run at Cowes, England, September 6 and 7, has produced his plane, without government backing but with the aid of Admiral Moffett, and was testing it near Philadelphia last week. He believes it will prove to be the fastest ship in the world and that it will beat the time made by Major De Bernardi of Italy last year—318 miles an hour. The engine, of 24 cylinders in banks of six, will deliver 1,200 horsepower. The plane is a twin float monoplane, the fuselage, wings and fixed tail surfaces of wood and the control surfaces of metal.

Lieut. Florentin Bonnet of the French army, selected by the ministry of air to pilot the French entry in the Schneider cup race, was killed when the airplane in which he was training for the speed test was wrecked in leaving the airfield at Bordeaux. Bonnet was the holder of the world speed record for land airplanes.

EMINENT statesmen representing 12 of world powers gathered in The Hague and on Tuesday opened a conference designed to liquidate the international problems left over from the World war. The chief matters to be settled were the adoption of the Young plan for German reparations, the evacuation of the Rhineland, and the establishment of a committee of conciliation and control to supervise the disarmament of Germany along the western frontier. Whether all or any of these things could be arranged amicably at this conference was a bit doubtful. This was especially true concerning the Young plan, which in certain of its features was distasteful to every one of the powers except possibly France and Italy.

Philip Snowden, British chancellor of the exchequer, opened the discussion by frankly stating that the British government could not accept the Young scheme for division of reparations because it reduces England's share from 22 per cent to 18 per cent. He said: "Great Britain objects to the proposed division by which France gets five-sixths of the unconditional annuities—$11,900,000 out of $197,000,000. Italy gets a considerable annual sum, amounting to $10,000,000—much larger than under the Dawes plan. I hope for your forgiveness for my frank and firm speaking, but this division is utterly indefensible and the experts did not attempt to explain or justify it."

The smaller creditor powers, for which Premier Venizelos of Greece was the spokesman, also protested that their debts had been overlooked by the experts when they formulated the plan which "compresses" their reparations, but they said they had no intention of attacking the Young plan.

Representatives of France, Italy, Belgium and Japan defended the plan and in general it seemed to be the best that could be devised, although each of them asserted that it was making sacrifices in accepting it. M. Cheron, French minister of finance, declared that he accepted the plan in its entirety, without reservations, and considered it indivisible as the experts stated. Notwithstanding these expressions on behalf of the other nations, Mr. Snowden and Arthur Henderson, British foreign secretary, told the reporters positively that Great Britain would reject the proposed new division of reparations.

Two commissions were named by the conference, one to study the political consequences of adoption of the young plan and the other to deal with the financial questions involved. These bodies may not get through their work for five or six weeks.

Dispatches from Rome said Italians generally were indignant at Snowden's speech, which they considered a shortsighted attack on Latin nations and calculated to endanger the friendship between Italy and England. Berlin also disliked it, feeling that Snowden was trying to "squeeze still more out of the unfortunate German tax payer," and fearing that France, rather than quarrel with England, would compromise at Germany's cost.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S law enforcement commission has divided its work into eleven sections and for each a committee has been named. Chairman George W. Wickersham himself is head of the committee to study prohibition, the other members being Newton D. Baker, Ada L. Comstock and Judge William S. Kenyon. No other single body of laws was singled out for such concentrated study as those concerning the Eighteenth amendment.

Judge Kenyon was designated chairman of the committee on enforcement by government law-enforcing officers, which was made one of the subjects of special inquiry because of the recent use of firearms by prohibition agents in cases which aroused citizen ire and cost of congress. The committee gentlemen were shot to death, but United States District Attorney Charles H. Tuttle of New York threatened wholesale deportations unless the conflict ceased, so the tong leaders got together and signed a peace treaty.

KING FUAD of Egypt and his prime minister left London with a proposal from the British government for giving Egypt the status of an independent nation and at the same time preserving in all essentials British control of the Land of the Nile. It is designed to satisfy the troublesome Egyptian nationalists without perilling British interests, and it must be accepted by a new freely elected Egyptian parliament.

Treasury officials announced that no restrictions would be placed on the manufacture of cider and fruit juices in the home providing those beverages were not sold unlawfully, and Dr. James M. Doran, prohibition commissioner, warned the dry agents not to molest the makers unless there was clear violation of the Volstead act.

"HOLD your wheat as long as possible in order to avoid increasing the congestion of the terminal markets," is in substance the message to wheat growers issued by the federal farm board. The board's statement said the crowding of the markets by unusually heavy shipments has caused a sharp depression of cash prices, although there is every prospect of a crop shortage in the world supply, which naturally would make prices higher in domestic and foreign markets.

OIL federal prisons must be made bigger and better, especially because they are now so overcrowded with violators of the prohibition and narcotic laws, in the opinion of President Hoover. Consequently he has given his approval to a program of expansion of prison facilities that calls for the expenditure of $5,000,000 and includes the building of a new prison in the northeastern states. The penitentiaries at Atlanta and Leavenworth will be considerably enlarged.

VICTOR L. BERGER, former congressman from Wisconsin and for many years an international leader of the Socialist party, died in a Milwaukee hospital from injuries sustained in a street car accident in July. He was a determined fighter for the cause of socialism and though he accepted the plan in its entirety, without reservations, and considered it indivisible as the experts stated. Notwithstanding these expressions on behalf of the other nations, Mr. Snowden and Arthur Henderson, British foreign secretary, told the reporters positively that Great Britain would reject the proposed new division of reparations.

Two commissions were named by the conference, one to study the political consequences of adoption of the young plan and the other to deal with the financial questions involved. These bodies may not get through their work for five or six weeks.

Dispatches from Rome said Italians generally were indignant at Snowden's speech, which they considered a shortsighted attack on Latin nations and calculated to endanger the friendship between Italy and England. Berlin also disliked it, feeling that Snowden was trying to "squeeze still more out of the unfortunate German tax payer," and fearing that France, rather than quarrel with England, would compromise at Germany's cost.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S law enforcement commission has divided its work into eleven sections and for each a committee has been named. Chairman George W. Wickersham himself is head of the committee to study prohibition, the other members being Newton D. Baker, Ada L. Comstock and Judge William S. Kenyon. No other single body of laws was singled out for such concentrated study as those concerning the Eighteenth amendment.

Judge Kenyon was designated chairman of the committee on enforcement by government law-enforcing officers, which was made one of the subjects of special inquiry because of the recent use of firearms by prohibition agents in cases which aroused citizen ire and cost of congress. The committee gentlemen were shot to death, but United States District Attorney Charles H. Tuttle of New York threatened wholesale deportations unless the conflict ceased, so the tong leaders got together and signed a peace treaty.

KING FUAD of Egypt and his prime minister left London with a proposal from the British government for giving Egypt the status of an independent nation and at the same time preserving in all essentials British control of the Land of the Nile. It is designed to satisfy the troublesome Egyptian nationalists without perilling British interests, and it must be accepted by a new freely elected Egyptian parliament.


Let Us Write Your Insurance Policy

A. H. CLEMENT, Agt.